

Cast Your Vote for ALP Unity Today

What Your Vote Today Means

AN EDITORIAL

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY voters who cast their ballots in the primaries today will be deciding whether their party is to go ahead to become a major party in the state or remain a 10 per cent minority organization.

For years the ALP has been stunted in its growth by a narrow, factional, red-baiting and politically impotent leadership. That leadership now proposes a slate of candidates for state leadership which excludes the million-strong auto, steel, electrical, transport, clothing workers of the powerful CIO organization. It is these workers, many of them newly-organized in trade unions, who form the chief potential source of added strength for the party.

Excluded from that slate are also most of the progressive AFL organizations which give, or would give, their backing to the ALP.

The Old Guard state leadership presents a program which guarantees continuation of the factionalism and internal strife that has sapped the party's energies and has repelled many potential supporters.

Can any honest ALP member, anxious to see the party grow, accept such a state committee and program?

The unity slate is the exact opposite in every respect. It has drawn into the ALP those vigorous new trade unionists in the huge auto, steel, electrical, shipbuilding industries upstate and in New York. It includes the great clothing and textile workers of the Empire State. Leaders of most of the progressive AFL unions are among its nominees and it is backed even by the most active sections of Dubinsky's and Alex Rose's own unions.

It has enlisted new liberal, professional and farm groups in the ALP cause. Its policy is that of representation of every section of the ALP, including the Old Guard, thereby guaranteeing unity and an end to factionalism and vest pocket control.

Its political program is forthright and its activity on behalf of the President's reelection indicates political vigor and aggressiveness.

Is there any question that the election of this slate will provide the conditions for rapid growth in strength and influence of the ALP?

The question of the future strength of the ALP is not an abstract one. New York's vital electoral votes this year depend upon it. The job of carrying this state for FDR is a huge one which will require greater ALP strength than has thus far been shown.

Even if the Dubinsky-Rose group should give their support to the President, and that is by no means certain, it is incapable of rallying that extra strength needed to win in the state. Only a labor party which will embrace the bulk of the labor movement, which will single-mindedly and unitedly throw its full weight behind the President, has any possibility of winning that extra support needed by the President for victory.

The primary election today is, therefore, the first, and perhaps the decisive, battle in the struggle to carry New York for FDR in November.

That means that every supporter of the President and his policies should be on the job today. He, or she, should volunteer to get the vote out for the unity slate and to guarantee that the votes are properly counted.

All out today to ensure an overwhelming victory for the forces of labor unity, for progress, and for the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Hillman Asks All-Out Vote; Warns of Fraud

Warning that the Dubinsky-controlled state leadership of the American Labor Party may "manipulate the result" of today's primary election, Sidney Hillman, Chairman of the CIO National Political Action Committee, urged enrolled voters to make the victory for the unity slate for the party's state committee so overwhelmingly that they "cannot be cheated" out of their triumph.

The unity slate of 750 candidates for state committee from the state's 150 assembly districts was named by the Committee for a United Labor Party, which is under Hillman's leadership, to oppose the present state leadership of the party.

Mayor LaGuardia, Party voters, Hillman said yesterday, "have had the sobering experience of petitions forged by supporters of the Rose-Alfange-Dubinsky group in Rochester and elsewhere, in connection with the present primary contest, which had to be thrown out by the courts."

MAYOR'S LAST-MINUTE PLEA
Meanwhile, Mayor LaGuardia, the party's outstanding member, issued a last-minute plea for unity in the ALP. He said he would take no active part in today's primary, but would use his "good offices" in an attempt to bring about reconciliation and avoid a split after the votes are counted.

"I shall do tomorrow the same as I have been doing in the past and what I expect to do the day after tomorrow," the Mayor said when asked what he will do on primary day, "and that is to keep the American Labor Party in existence, to avoid a split and to concentrate the strength of the party for wholesome progressive legislation, the winning of the war and what is also important, the solving of post-war problems."

In his statement yesterday Hillman predicted that today's poll would be a "make-or-buy" election.

(Continued on Page 4)

How to Vote In ALP Primary

HOW TO VOTE A STRAIGHT SLATE

Place a cross in the circle above the unity ticket for State Committee. The position of that ticket will vary from county to county.

The United Labor Party ticket will have the TOP POSITION in the BRONX, QUEENS and RICHMOND.

It will have the BOTTOM POSITION in KINGS and NEW YORK counties.

TIME: New York City, 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.; Upstate New York, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PLACE: The same polling place at which you voted in November.

WHO VOTES: All who enrolled in the ALP last fall.

What ALP voters can do to help elect the unity slate today.

1. Report to your local ALP club immediately after work today to watch the polls or to help get out the voters. Polls are open from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. All who can be free from 3 P. M. should report before that hour to their local clubs.

You can find out where your local club is located by calling the following numbers:

Manhattan—Murray Hill 3-3998.
Brooklyn—Triangle 5-0070.
Bronx—Jerome 8-6632 or Jerome 8-8171.
Queens—Jamaica 6-4588.

2. Be sure to vote yourself and to check to see that your family, neighbors, friends, shopmates who are enrolled know how to vote properly and do so.

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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SOVIETS TAKE UKRAINE HUB

Portal Pay, Rent-Price Control Upheld

Supreme Court OK's Argument Of CIO Ore Union

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).—The Supreme Court held today that underground travel time in iron mines is compensable working time under the wage-hour law.

Crampton Harris, Birmingham, Ala., attorney who represented the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO) in the iron ore case, telephoned a statement to the UMW asserting that there could be "no differentiation between work in an ore mine and work in a coal mine."

"The same law, the same principles equally apply as regards travel time constituting work time and the work week, and, in my opinion, the decision in the iron ore case will apply as the law of the land governing the work week in coal mines," Harris said.

Justice Frank Murphy wrote the majority opinion. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone and Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented.

Murphy said the majority believed that underground travel involved physical and mental exertion, occurring at all times on the owners property, and that it should be considered part of the work week although it was not productive work.

COMPANY ARGUMENT
He dismissed the companies' argument that payment for travel time had been excluded by custom and said the wage-hour law was remedial and humanitarian in purpose.

"We are not here dealing with mere chattels or articles of trade but with rights of those who toil, of those who sacrifice a full measure of their freedom and talents to the use and profit of others," he said. "These are the rights that Congress has specially legislated to protect. Such a statute must not be interpreted or applied in a narrow, grudging manner."

He added that the decision did not "foreclose, of course, reasonable provisions of contract or custom governing the computation of work hours where precise accurate computation is difficult or impossible."

In a possible reference to the implication of the decision on the coal

(Continued on Page 2)

High Court Backs Price, Rent Control

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).—The Supreme Court, in a series of far-reaching decisions, today upheld constitutionality of the Price and Rent Control laws—cornerstones of the administration's economic stabilization program—and ruled that a man does not actually become a member of the armed forces until he takes the induction oath.

The Price Control law was upheld in a 6-3 decision affirming the conviction of two Boston meat dealers, Albert Yakus and Benjamin Rottenberg, on charges of violating beef price regulations.

Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, writing the majority opinion, held that the law provides sufficient procedural safeguards for aggrieved persons and that "we are unable to find in them an unauthorized delegation of legislative power."

Justice Owen J. Roberts, in a sharply-worded dissent, held that the Price Control Act delegates unconstitutional power to the price administrator. He said that if the court based its decision on the war power factor it should have said so, because "the citizens of this country will then know that in the function of the legislation may be surrendered to an autocrat whose judgment" will constitute the law.

Justice Wiley Rutledge wrote a separate dissent in which Justice Frank Murphy concurred.

Roberts was the lone dissenter in the rent control case in which the tribunal ruled, 8 to 1, that provisions of the act "meet the requirements which this court previously had held to be adequate for peacetime legislation," let alone wartime statutes.

(Continued on Page 4)

How to Vote IN MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN

Note that the cross is put in the circle above the BOTTOM SLATE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PARTY POSITION OF COMMITTEEMAN

STATE COMMITTEE (Vote for five)

1. [Name] [X]

2. [Name] [X]

3. [Name] [X]

4. [Name] [X]

5. [Name] [X]

How to Vote IN BRONX, QUEENS, RICHMOND

Note that the cross is put in the circle above the TOP SLATE.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PARTY POSITION OF COMMITTEEMAN

STATE COMMITTEE (Vote for five)

1. [Name] [X]

2. [Name] [X]

3. [Name] [X]

4. [Name] [X]

5. [Name] [X]

The above sample ballots are a guide to American Labor Party enrolled voters in today's primary elections for state committee. They show how to vote for the slate of the Committee for a United Labor Party, led by Sidney Hillman.

Eric Johnston Raps Move to Boost Prices

By Adam Lapin (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that he was opposed to any amendments to the Price Control Act which would "result in increased prices."

Johnston's testimony was some-thing of a set-back for profiteering business groups which have begun to deluge the Senate committee with proposals for emasculating price control.

It also visibly disappointed Senator Robert Taft (R.) the Ohio defeatist, who is leading the fight for amendments to send prices and profits skyrocketing.

Johnston appeared before the committee after Herbert U. Nelson, executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, led off the parade of witnesses with an eight-point program of amendments to the Price Control Act which would virtually wreck rent control.

Johnston himself, however, in his own testimony showed little enthusiasm for amendments which would have the effect of increasing the cost of living.

Again and again Johnston tangled with Senator Taft on this question.

"We must not increase the cost of living," Johnston said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Gov't Opens Case Against 27 Nazi Agents in Newark

By Art Shields (Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The case against 27 members of the German-American Vocational League, a Nazi Labor Front organization operating on American soil, was opened in the United States District Court here by Richard B. Hughes, assistant U. S. Attorney.

A team of ten attorneys represents the Nazi defendants.

The chief aim of the Nazi group's propaganda, says the government's indictment, was "to secure the acceptance of National Socialism in the United States and to prevent American participation in the war."

Reprints of articles by Lawrence Dennis, author of "The Coming American Fascism," who has since been indicted, and Charles Lindbergh appeared in the League's

(Continued on Page 3)

Army Bombers Hit Ponape Again

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).—Army bombers escorted by Marine fighters battled their way through heavy anti-aircraft fire and 15 intercepting Zeros Saturday to bomb Ponape in the Caroline Islands, shooting down four enemy planes and probably a fifth, the Navy revealed today.

Pacific fleet announcement said that Corsair fighters strafed the runways of the target. In addition, Ujaling Atoll was strafed by these planes.

On the same day, Navy and Marine bombers and fighters struck four enemy-held Atolls in the Marshalls, starting fires and causing heavy explosions.

All of our planes returned from all of these operations.

Seventy-seven miles to the Northwest in the Ukraine, a German force of perhaps 15,000 men was battling for life inside surrounded Tarnopol.

Moscow reports said the Red Army was annihilating the Nazis in a bitter house to house battle.

The capture of Kamenets-Podolsk, which is only 40 miles northeast of Cernauti, third largest city in Rumania, was announced in an Order of the Day issued by Premier Joseph Stalin.

(By Wireless to later-Continued News)

Cancel Expirations On Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today cancelled all expiration dates for red and blue food ration stamps on a move designed to provide "major relief" for storekeepers.

Henceforth, ration stamps will be valid indefinitely and housewives need not worry about "washing" them if not used before a certain date.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said the move was made possible by the use of the new ration tokens.

Hitler Meets Bulgarian Puppets

ISTANBUL, March 27 (ICN).—According to reports received here from informed circles in Sofia, the defense of the Balkans in connection with the latest political and military events, and particularly in connection with the successes of the Red Army was discussed with members of the Bulgarian Regent Council who were invited to Hitler's headquarters a few days ago.

All of Hitler's demands regarding the regrouping of forces and the active operations of the Bulgarian army were accepted by the Regent Council, which agreed to dispatch troops to Rumania and occupy northern Dobruja.

The present trial, however is conducted under the registration act, now the espionage law.

The League's conspiracy was named in the indictment.

(Continued on Page 3)

City Polls Open 3-10 P. M.
Upstate Polls Open 12-9 P. M.

OF PITTSBURGH

★ ★ 2 Star Edition

Mass on Prut, Cross Upper Dniester River

LONDON, Tuesday, March 28 (UP).—The Soviet Ukrainian Army, smashing over the Dniester River in the southwestern corner of the Ukraine, has driven 17 miles southward into Bukovina to within four miles north of the Balkan gateway city of Cernauti, and also reached a point 55 miles northeast of the old Czechoslovak frontier, Moscow announced last night.

The First Army, attacking on a broad front reaching across the southeastern Ukraine, also captured Kamenets-Podolsk, in the southwestern corner of the Ukraine, and moved to within 37 miles of closing a trap around thousands of Germans in an 1,800 square mile salient extending northward from the Dniester River. Moscow's daily war bulletin said that to the southeast, the Second Army, which is poised along the Prut River border of Rumania on a 53-mile front, had driven the Germans from more than 100 towns in the area of Bessarabia between the Prut and Dniester Rivers.

There was no mention of any crossing into Rumania.

TAKE GORODENKA
The First Army attacking in the southeastern corner of the Ukraine, swept over the Dniester River and advanced five miles southwest of the river to take the town of Gorodenka, which is 14 miles north of the upper reaches of the Prut.

At Gorodenka the Red Army stood only 15 miles north of the Cernauti-Lvov trunk line railroad which is the main link for the battered German armies of the south with Middle Europe.

Twenty-eight miles northwest of Gorodenka the Soviets captured the town of Korosten in thrusting deeper into the Ukraine.

On all its scattered fronts the first Army drove the Germans from more than 80 towns today while Soviet forces on other sectors of the long Ukrainian front won 130 towns.

Moscow announced that Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army, striking the crumbling southwestern flank of the German lines, had fought their way into the outskirts of Nikolaei after capturing the town of Vodopoli, a mile to the east.

To the north, Soviet forces attacked west and southwest of Pervomaisk in striking against the northern side of an 18,000 square mile pocket bulging up from the Black Sea 110 miles to the south.

The Second Army, driving between the Dniester and the Prut, thrust northward in Bessarabia to win the town of Brichany, 52 miles east of Cernauti. That force rapidly was driving toward a junction with the First Army moving eastward in a push to snap the southern opening of the German bulge on the Dniester.

Seventy-seven miles to the Northwest in the Ukraine, a German force of perhaps 15,000 men was battling for life inside surrounded Tarnopol.

Moscow reports said the Red Army was annihilating the Nazis in a bitter house to house battle.

The capture of Kamenets-Podolsk, which is only 40 miles northeast of Cernauti, third largest city in Rumania, was announced in an Order of the Day issued by Premier Joseph Stalin.

(By Wireless to later-Continued News)

Japanese Suffer Losses in Burma

NEW DELHI, March 27 (UP).—Japanese troops are pushing toward Kohima, vital communications center in the Naga Hills district of northeastern India, but other invasion columns have been checked with heavy losses, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters announced today.

By capturing Kohima, on the northern slopes of the 9,890-foot Japvo Mountain 58 miles north of Imphal, the Japanese would cut the Manipur Road, isolating British forces on the central Indo-Burmese border. They also would threaten the Assam-Bengal railway, 80 miles north of Kohima, which feeds Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's troops on the northern Burma front and Allied air bases in Assam.

The communiqué did not reveal how close the Japanese had driven to Kohima, saying merely that enemy troops had continued to move across the Somra Hills tract in the "general direction" of the town.

(Continued on Page 3)

Will Soon Drive Nazis From All Our Land--Pravda

MOSCOW, March 27.—Before long the Nazis will have been thrown back to their positions of June, 1941, says a Pravda editorial here, hailing the recent Red Army advances.

"But the Nazis will be thrown back without their last equipment, without their mythical reputation of 'invincible' troops," says the Communist Party newspaper here, and the "art of maneuver which the Germans employed in the first stage of the war has been wrested from them and taken firm root in the fighting arsenal of the Red Army itself."

Pravda hails the Soviet armies' "titanic offensive," and their "mastery of the art of war, as developed by Marshal Stalin."

It comments that "historians of the future will regard the advances of the past year as a series of successful operations," and the victories at Stalingrad and Korsun "will be studied as a remarkable example of the art of maneuver, the art of Stalinist military science."

But the newspaper warns that "the enemy still continues to offer resistance," and says that "new battles, new trials which will call for a maximum effort on the part of the army and the people still lie ahead."

As You Were, Meine Herren!

By a Veteran Commander

MARCH 28, 1944, the 1,000th day of the German-Soviet war is a remarkable date: the Germans and their satellites are back where they were on the first day of the war, at least in one fifty-mile sector of the front.

Marshall Konev has reached the Prut and Soviet artillerymen have the satisfaction of shelling enemy territory, without the inhibitions of destroying their own property with their shells.

On the War Fronts

Thus Marshal Zhukov stands on the upper Dniester and Marshal Konev on the middle Prut. Between their two salients the enemy is in a deep and hopeless pocket east and north of Kamenez-Podolsk which itself has been encircled. Few Germans and certainly no heavy equipment will ever get out of that trap. When the trap closes the armies of both Marshals will form a great salient, 175 miles wide, facing the Carpathians against which the enemy troops between Stanislau in Galicia and Yassy in Rumania will be crushed.

The next thing the Germans must do is shift a score or more divisions from Western and Central Europe to Walachia (southern Rumania) and man a line for the protection of the oil fields of Ploesti. Such a line has been described here before. It should be based on the mouths of the Danube, on Galatz and Fokshani and on the Carpathian range. The oil fields of Drobych in Western Galicia will be more difficult to defend because there is no natural line here to hang on to, the upper Dniester being not much of a tactical obstacle.

It will probably now be a race between Konev speeding to the Fokshani Gap and the German reserves speeding from France, Germany and Austria to southern Rumania to man the line covering the valley of the Danube and the Balkans beyond.

In pondering the operations of the coming Spring, it is interesting to note that Marshal Zhukov's vanguards in the area of Sarny and Vladimirsk stand fifty miles closer to East Prussia than General Popov's vanguards in the area of Nevel. The distance Vladimirsk-Brest-Grayevo is 200 miles of which the first eighty miles are covered on the northeast by the Pripiet Marshes. The time has come to make full use of the two truly strategic features of the Eastern Front—the Carpathians and the Pripiet Marshes.

THE situation in Italy continues stalemated.

Partisan troops and Allied Commandos have seized the Island of Hvar, south of Split. Marshal Tito's troops are attacking the rail lines running along the Hungarian border in order to hamper the flow of German reinforcements speeding from France and Germany to Rumania.

THE Japanese offensive in Manipur continues to develop, but British Commandos have worked their way to within 47 miles of Myitkyina in the Japanese rear. However, it is hard to expect them to be able to cripple the enemy communications sufficiently to stop the Manipur advance. This will have to be met head-on.

ALLIED planes, 1,700 of them, attacked France and Germany. No fighter opposition was encountered which would tend to show that the Germans are saving the Luftwaffe for Invasion Day and consider this threat much more important than our record-breaking aerial blows. It is to be feared that these blows break records, but NOT German resistance.

Eric Johnston Raps Move to Boost Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

of living," Johnston said. "If amendments result in increased prices, then I say these amendments should not be passed."

"The logic of that is no amendments," Taft said angrily. "All amendments to the act are to increase prices. Even procedural amendments mean increases in prices."

Johnston said that he favored some changes in procedure such as increased consultation by OPA with industry advisory committees.

"The only purpose of industry committees is to get higher prices," Taft said.

"That isn't true," Johnston retorted. "Sometimes it is just to get better administration."

Asked for his position on subsidies, Johnston said that the Chamber of Commerce had gone on record against them. He repeatedly emphasized that he was speaking as a "representative" of the C. of C.

Pressed further by Senator Robert Wagner of New York, chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Johnston said:

"I think it would be very difficult to cease subsidies at this time. It would be very difficult to change that course. Many businessmen would hold that point of view."

Johnston opposed the proposal of Senator Taft to limit price control only to luxury items.

He said that he favored continuation of the price control program for a year at this time by Congress, but added that he recognized that price control would probably be necessary for some time after the end of the war.

Johnston said that many of the "irritations" caused by OPA had been due to "faulty administration" rather than to the price control act itself. But he said that OPA Administrator Chester Bowles had improved the situation and that he wished to pay Bowles "the highest compliment."

Johnston told the committee that the only amendments he favored were those which would "clarify the intent" of Congress on such matters of profit control.

He declared that he didn't believe that OPA and the administration were trying to institute hidden forms of profit control for the post-war

period but that there were fears of a rise in the business community which would be cleared up.

OPA officials are afraid of such amendments since they contend that they have to consider the profit factor in fixing prices.

Civil Service Union Honors Robeson

Paul Robeson is a four-time union man today.

The noted singer and actor, a member of AFL Actors Equity in his own field, added a life membership in the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers of America to his roster Sunday night at a banquet in his honor at the Hotel Brevoort.

Earlier, the National Maritime Union, organization of CIO merchant seamen, and the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, had welcomed him into their ranks.

Robeson, feted by 400, including several nationally known trade union leaders, at the Brevoort function, was jubilant about his induction into the State, County and Municipal Workers.

His union memberships, he told the diners, are without question among his "most-prized possessions."

He spoke warmly of his pride in his own union, Equity, then continued to give special tribute to the CIO. Abraham Flexner, SCMWU president, announced that the union was endowing a \$200 a year 20-year scholarship at New York University's public administration graduate school for a Negro student in Robeson's name. Terms of the Robeson scholarship are now being completed with the university, he said.

'Royal Achtung Force'

(By United Press)

Noting that German radio stations now call out "Achtung" (attention) when Allied planes are over the Reich, Charles Shaw, CBS correspondent in London, said in a broadcast Monday

violations in the 1944-1945 city budget for:

1—A \$400 cost-of-living salary adjustment for all city workers.

2—A \$1,500 wage minimum.

3—Time-and-a-half pay for overtime.

Leading the delegation were James Griesel, organizer of the Sanitation Local; Mike Garamone, district representative of the Sanitation Local; and Mrs. Dorothy Allen, representative of the N. Y. District of the S.C.M.W.A.

State Dept. Hears Yergan on Plans To Help Africa

State Department officials last week heard Dr. Max Yergan, executive director of the council on African Affairs, urge that the same international vigor and unity which has characterized the United Nations' war effort, be applied to the economic and political development of Africa and other dependent areas after the war, it was revealed yesterday.

This was one of the principal points taken up at a conference between the officers of the Council and Mr. Henry E. Villard, chief of the Division of African Affairs, Mr. Charles W. Lewis, assistant chief, and other members of this Division of the Department of State.

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, unable to participate in the conference, yesterday expressed gratification that it had been held. He described it as "a welcome sign that our State Department is willing to give ear to what liberal-minded Americans think this country's important new relations with Africa should mean in terms of advancing the welfare of the people of that continent."

During a two hour discussion, Dr. Yergan, Mrs. Edith C. Field, treasurer, and Dr. W. A. Hinton, educational director of the Council, exchanged views with State Department officials concerning a series of questions which had been submitted as a memorandum by Dr. Yergan to Mr. Villard.

LEND LEASE FOR AFRICA

The questions dealt with the following points: lend-lease and other economic relations with Africa; particularly Ethiopia and Liberia; jurisdictional and territorial problems; Africa's place in post-war planning and world security; and questions of Negro personnel and public relations in the State Department.

The need for proper consideration of the human factors of production, such as wages, working conditions, and elimination of the color bar in training and employment, was stressed by the Council's officers in the discussion of the work of U. S. economic missions and advisors in Africa. Attention was also given to the relation of Ethiopia and Liberia, as well as other colonial territories, to regional organizations and agencies in Africa.

State Department officials reaffirmed, without qualification, that the Atlantic Charter and other declarations of war aims by the United Nations applied to all peoples everywhere, including Africa. They also expressed the opinion that through some international agency, common agreement could be reached on the necessary social, economic, and political principles for coping adequately with the problems of the African people.

Supreme Court OK's Portal Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

dispute, Murphy said that the court was not concerned in this case "with the effect that custom and contract may have in borderline cases where the other facts give rise to serious doubts whether certain activity or non-activity constitutes work or employment."

In iron ore mines, he said, the facts relating to underground travel "leave no uncertainty as to their character as work."

The decision as handed immediately by the United Mine Workers as adequate legal sanction to justify War Labor Board approval of their proposed wage contract, which would establish a "portal to portal" wage structure including travel time in bituminous coal mines for the first time.

In the iron ore case, the Supreme Court divided 7 to 2, on a decision affecting the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Bost-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company and Republic Steel Corporation. The companies, appealing a wage-hour administration ruling upheld by two lower courts, had sought to exclude travel time in computing the working time of 6,000 ore miners in their Jefferson City, Ala. mines.

Infuriated Nazis Kill 300 Anti-Fascists in Rome

Added indication of Hitler's wholesale terrorism in Italy was bared yesterday by a United Press story from London describing the execution of 300 Italians last Thursday in the Coliseum at Rome.

The slaughter was in reprisal for street fighting which broke out earlier in the day, resulting in the killing of 24 Gestapo officers and 14 fascist militiamen.

According to the UP dispatch among the 300 Italians shot by the Nazis were Mario Badoglio, son of Premier Pietro Badoglio; Vittorio Orlando, former Italian Premier; and Count Paolo Thaon di Revel, former Finance Minister.

The street fighting in Rome last Thursday started when some patriots fired into a procession celebrating the 25th anniversary of fascism, ac-

Dubinsky Clique Applauds Quisling Traitors

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Today is primary day for the New York American Labor Party. There's very little the Daily Worker Foreign Department can add to what has already been said.

The issue before the voters is certainly quite clear. But this issue struck us more forcefully than ever when we fingered through the latest New Leader. That is the weekly dose-sheet of the Dubinsky-Alfange leadership in the State Committee of the ALP.

Just read what the New Leader has to say on a number of outstanding issues in foreign affairs. And then ask yourself whether a mendacious, perverted, anti-Soviet and anti-Roosevelt crowd can possibly be entrusted with leadership of a labor and liberal movement.

On the Red Army's advances, the New Leader's Washington columnist this week finds only gloom in Washington. This gloom is credited to diplomats and statesmen, but the real source is quite clear. And the point of the quotation is also clear.

"Whereas victories of American and British armies in various quarters of the global struggle bring nothing but joy throughout the United Nations, the advances of the Red Army evoke mixed emotions. This was not always so. So long as the Red Army was fighting on Russian soil, its victories were greeted here with unalloyed joy. Mixed reactions are only now becoming evident as the Red Army sweeps beyond Russian borders."

MIKHAILOVITCH ALLY

In Yugoslavia, the New Leader is still fighting for Mikhailovitch. Despite Churchill's characterization of this gent as having had contact with the enemy, the New

Leader insists that Mikhailovitch actually controls "most of Yugoslavia." The only trouble is that he has not been given "supplies and arms with which to conduct any sort of real campaign." Just how Mikhailovitch gained control of Yugoslavia without conducting a real campaign is not made clear. But the New Leader is bitter with Great Britain, and still holds fast to Mikhailovitch.

On China, the New Leader has quite an original angle, completely contradictory to all the known facts, the statements of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Col. Evans Fordyce Carlson and others. Here's their gem:

"Reliable reports are that the Communist Eighth Route Army has now grown to the extent that, left to themselves, they can crush Chiang Kai-shek any time they get ready. The Chinese Communists have let Chiang bear the brunt of fighting the Japanese, while they have husbanded their strength and resources, aided by the Russians."

In connection with France, the New Leader—see page 7—is very bitter with the French Committee of National Liberation. It seems it should not have tried and shot the Vichyman, Pierre Pucheu. His trial, says the New Leader was "dishonest, a mockery of democratic jurisprudence, a disgraceful farce... a reprehensible exhibition pregnant with political dangers." All this in defense of Pierre Pucheu, mind you, from alleged liberals.

UPHOLDS NAZIS

And the revealing conclusion of their editorial even defends the "German prisoners of war" tried and executed in Kharkov recently. The principles of democracy "were violated at the Algiers trial of Pierre Pucheu as

they were at the Kharkov trial of the German prisoners of war," the New Leader concludes.

One more item, William Henry Chamberlin is a columnist for the New Leader, and this week he quotes at length from an article by F. A. Voigt in the British publication, the Nineteenth Century and After.

It is an article on Poland, defending the Polish government-in-exile. Chamberlin says this Voigt's exposition is "at once so true and so brave and so eloquent that I think it should be reprinted, especially as it appeared in an English magazine which unfortunately has little circulation in this country."

Alas for these liberals and labor leaders. Voigt is a British Clivedener of the worst kind. He bitterly assaults Winston Churchill. The magazine is abhorred by all British liberals and trade union leaders. None other than Burton Wheeler had a piece of Voigt's put into the Congressional Record recently. And the Hearst paper blew it up into a big story. Such are Chamberlin's intellectual bed-fellows, and he regrets that the Nineteenth Century and After doesn't get wider publicity.

Pause a moment to re-read these random quotations. Compare this kind of thing with the reality. And remember that such is the mentality of the men who are trying to retain their death-grip on the American Labor Party.

Dubinsky certainly has the right to view the world from the New Leader's paragon's soap. But how all this can be jibed with liberalism, with labor support for the President, and the United Nations, is quite beyond us.

The chances are it is beyond the American Labor Party voter also.

Yanks Mop Up on Manus



Dismounted troopers of the U. S. First Cavalry Division carry machine guns and ammunition past the wreckage of a Japanese warehouse on Manus Island, in the Admiralty group, after our artillery had blasted the way for the invasion. Other American forces were occupying the islands of Amo and Ndoro on the southeast coast, while Manus was being mopped up.

Hull Spikes Dewey Censorship Talk

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York was "100 per cent wrong in the accuracy of his statement" that the State Department had requested the British censor to suppress political news sent to the United States.

Dewey said last week while awarding prizes at the annual exhibit of the Press Photographers Association of New York:

"When we find the State Department requesting the British censor to suppress political news sent to American papers by American correspondents abroad, it begins to amount to deliberate and dangerous suppression of news at home."

Hull, asked at his press conference to comment, permitted reporters to quote his reply in which he said that "all my life I have not only talked about a free press, I have fought for it."

Gov't Opens Case On Nazi League

(Continued from Page 1)

tionwide. It operated from headquarters in New York City, Newark, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, states the indictment.

It also kept a camp—Camp Bergwald—at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

DR. LEY THE BOSS

This organization known as the DAB (Deutsch - Amerikanische Befreiungsbewegung), has been conspiring with the Nazis since January, 1933, when Hitler took power, the Government declares.

The organization, then known as the German Commercial League of Hamburg, was officially incorporated in Dr. Ley's German Labor Front in 1934. It took the name "The German American Vocational League," in 1936.

And it received sums totaling \$13,000 from the German Labor Front in 1937 and 1938, said the Government.

Earlier Schroeder and two other defendants had been sent to Germany to a "leadership school," asserts the indictment.

SCORE RACIST IDEAS

Refreshing plain speaking on Nazi racial doctrines is contained in the indictment.

"National Socialism in the German Reich," says this document, "is the very antithesis of democratic forms of government."

"Its main ideological basis is its claim of German racial supremacy. It asserts the natural right of this superior community of people to use its military strength in the subjugation of those nations coming within its concept of Lebensraum (living room), making use of propaganda for the purpose of acquiring economic, political and cultural dominance."

Two sets of books were kept by the Nazi League, said Richard B. Hughes, assistant U. S. attorney, in his opening remarks.

One set in English records beer parties and other social affairs. The other set in German dealt with the secret business of the League.

The Government got hold of both sets.

The trial may last a month, said Judge Meaney.

Defendants include:

The German - American Vocational League, the DAB recreational resort; Fritz Schroeder, national leader of DAB; Otto Greiner, national deputy in charge of Middle West district; Hans Flohr, official of DAB Rochester branch; Theodore Koehn, New York, and Gustave Schmidt, Chicago.

Also Hermann Gastreich, Kansas City; Albert Kiesel, Detroit; Karl T. Marx, New York; John Kobbe, Rochester; Otto Bremner, Philadelphia; Walter Schall, Salt Lake City; Albert R. Bertram, New York, and Emil Schneider, Guenther Gibbe, Emil Rodel and Paul F. L. Sievers, all of San Francisco.

Czech Priest Lauds Working with Communists

"Those who are helping us today to regain our lost freedom will be the guarantors of our security," declared Father Hala, a Czechoslovak Catholic priest, in a recent BBC broadcast from London to his countrymen.

Father Hala is vice-chairman of the Czechoslovak State Council, which includes representatives of all the democratic forces in Czechoslovakia.

His speech lauded the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty as expressing "the united will of the whole nation."

The Catholic priest's talk called the "Bolshevik bogey" just another attempt by the Germans to "intimidate us."

Below, we reprint a condensed version of Father Hala's broadcast:

We had many parties and many ideologies during the time of the Republic, and naturally our opinions often differed. But whatever camp we belonged to we were agreed over one thing: we were all agreed in our opinions as to what our foreign policy should and must be.

Our efforts towards bringing about a rapprochement with the mighty Slav power in the East of Europe, and our efforts to bring that great power into the most active possible participation in European political events were part of that line in our foreign policy. That desire for collaboration with Russia was not in our country any expression of sentimentality, nor a program merely formulated by political groups.

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NATURAL ALLY

In the Czechoslovak Parliament which ratified our pact of alliance with the Soviet Union in 1935, the Communist Party was only one of many groups. But we all knew that the isolation of Russia, our closest natural ally would sooner or later mean the isolation also of our nation surrounded by German expansive trends.

So we know that our new treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union also expresses the united will of the whole nation, and not only of certain groups within it. Both our Czechoslovak Communists and our Soviet allies fully understand this character of the alliance: they knew that it is not just a matter of some left or right wing, but they know that the strength of our bonds of alliance rest in that very deep-rootedness, in the approval of all sections of the people, even those who take up a critical attitude to Marx and Lenin's doctrines.

That is why the pact also stipulates that neither partner will interfere in the internal affairs of the other, and that is why our Soviet allies have again and again put this attitude into practice.

The Germans are also aware of the external and internal strength

of the alliance: they knew that it is not just a matter of some left or right wing, but they know that the strength of our bonds of alliance rest in that very deep-rootedness, in the approval of all sections of the people, even those who take up a critical attitude to Marx and Lenin's doctrines.

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The Germans are also aware of the external and internal strength

Unity Slate Victory Key to ALP Growth

Leaders of the ALP Unity Movement



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HARRY CHAPMAN



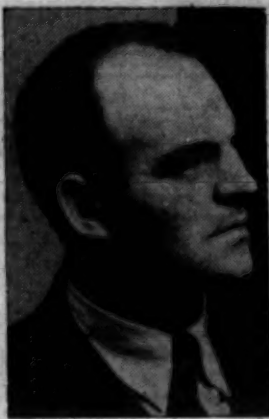
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Letter of 8 Resigning Committeemen Puts Dewey on Spot on Discrimination Issue

In a desperate effort to meet the charges of having deliberately blocked the fight against discrimination in the state, Governor Dewey Sunday night assailed eight members of the Committee on Discrimination as deserters.

Put on the spot by a letter of resignation from the eight members, the governor made known his stand through the subterfuge of a statement by his executive assistant, James C. Hagerty.

The eight resigning members charged that he had repudiated their work.

"Your action in proposing a new commission to restudy the problem

of discrimination is in essence and in effect a repudiation of the work done by the Committee on Discrimination which leaves its members no alternative but to resign," they wrote Dewey, the tone of their letter implying additional resignations.

The letter was signed by Dorothy J. Bellanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Lewis S. Gannett, book reviewer, New York Herald Tribune; Sidney E. Goldstein, Free Synagogue; Lester B. Granger, secretary National Urban League; Dr. Myra Logan, Dorothy Straus, attorney; Channing H. Tobias, National Council, YMCA; Louis Weiss, attorney.

The letter recalls that the Committee on Discrimination was appointed by Governor Dewey to replace an earlier one set up by Lehman, the purpose of both committees being "to reduce discrimination in employment against members of the state's minority groups."

MADE A STUDY

The new committee made a study, the letter declares, of existing statutes related to the problem of discrimination and surveyed what had theretofore been accomplished by the predecessor Committee on Discrimination and by other governmental agencies of the state working in this field.

Finishing its survey, the committee told Governor Dewey that there was "urgent need for one or more new statutes." He approved, and, working with the paid staff headed by Charles C. Berkley, the committee drew up two bills, one for a new civil rights bureau in the State Attorney General's office and the other aimed at discrimination, because of race, creed or color, by employers of labor unions.

Governor Dewey, the letter to him charges, was silent on these bills, until, on March 17, he proposed that all such measures be abandoned and that still another committee be set up.

Senate Body Slashes Lanham Child Care Aid

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate Appropriations Committee today took another \$15,000,000 slice out of the already inadequate child care funds in the House Lanham Act. The committee also refused to eliminate the pernicious Taft limitation on the number of thousands of nurseries with immediate shut-down.

Both steps were taken despite evidence at the hearings that Senator Kenneth McKellar (D, Tenn., chairman of the Appropriations Committee, had not the faintest idea of what the Lanham Act funds, had

explained for several minutes the community facilities program, McKellar asked:

"You are getting a good many houses?"

"Houses?" General Fleming said with some surprise.

"Where will these houses be built?" McKellar continued.

"I am not asking for any money for houses," General Fleming replied. "Senator, we do not construct houses."

The House Appropriations Committee

had already cut the request for \$150,000,000 in Lanham Act funds by \$22,500,000. Senate Committee's slash would reduce the total to \$122,500,000.

An even more serious problem is raised by the committee's refusal to eliminate the \$40,000,000 limitation introduced into the Lanham Act by Sen. Taft (R), Ohio defector, barring the FWA from using more than \$40,000,000 of its total appropriations for maintenance and operation of projects.

The very existence of nurseries, school and other community projects is thereby imperiled.

More than 100 nurseries providing facilities for 3,500 children of women war workers in Detroit will be closed down on April 15 unless the Taft limitation is lifted. Other war industry communities are faced with the same predicament.

The Senate Appropriations Committee turned down a specific request from General Fleming to lift this limitation.

'A Great City, A Mighty City'—Mayor Tells Why in Budget Talk

New Yorkers who tuned in on radio station WNYC Sunday and heard Mayor LaGuardia begin by saying "I am going to talk to you today about the budget," got a first-hand picture of the vastness of this city and the complexities of its many departments and its gigantic financial problems.

The Mayor went away over the usual time allotted for his Sunday talks to the citizenry, but it was worth it. He revealed that there are 20,000 different items that must be financed and the annual budget must take care of those items. They include such huge appropriations as Education, \$181,317,000; Police, \$67,142,000; Fire, \$40,675,000; Sanitation, \$32,598,000; Hospitals, \$34,429,000; Welfare, \$84,571,000; Debt Service, \$152,097,000, and Pension Funds, \$50,181,000. These eight items alone account for \$2,660,882,000 of the approximate \$750,000,000 budget requirements this year, the Mayor said.

Mayor LaGuardia struck one alarming note in his talk on the city's budget when he said that he is required, under state law, to reduce the teaching staffs of the four city colleges. (Elsewhere on this page the Teachers' Union comments upon the Mayor's statement.)

In his radio talk, LaGuardia described in detail the workings and financial problems of the city's many departments—and he revealed many additional costs of which the taxpayers were generally unaware. For instance, he said the city buys cloth and manufactures between 8,000 and 9,000 diapers every day. The city buys and roasts a million

pounds of coffee annually. It manufactures huge quantities of drugs for city hospitals. By servicing its own typewriters (the city has 13,000 in its various departments) it saves \$204,000 annually.

There is virtually no common-place commodity that the city does not handle, one way or another, the Mayor stated. New York City is a vast institution, a huge business and is organized, guided and financed as such. The city buys and uses 60,000 pounds of meat per month. It consumes in its hospitals, jails and through its Welfare Department 15,000 pounds of oranges daily; 4,000 pounds of chickens daily, and, at a moment's notice, its inventory department of the Department of Purchase can tell you down to a toothpick what

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Cancel Expirations On Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, March 27 (UP).—The Office of Price Administration today cancelled all expiration dates for red and blue food ration stamps on a move designed to provide "major relief" for storekeepers and housewives.

Henceforth, ration stamps will be valid indefinitely and housewives need not worry about "washing" them if not used before a certain date.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said the move was made possible by the use of the new ration tokens.

Northwest Slavs Ask U. S. Tito Tie

TACOMA, March 27.—Recognition of the Yugoslav Government of King Peter's eight-point program as a plot to delay victory, was demanded here in a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting in the Slavonian hall here recently.

"We urge the State Dept. to withdraw the right of representative of the Yugoslav people from Minister Potich of the Royal Yugoslav government-in-exile and invite Foreign Minister Smolaka of the Government of Liberation to Washington, D. C. to arrange for appointment of a representative of Marshall Tito at our nation's capital," the resolution stated.

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Dubinsky Group Has Narrowed Base of Party

By Max Gordon

Today's primary results will determine whether the American Labor Party will go ahead to become a major party in the state or whether it will remain shackled by a narrow, factional leadership, as it has been in the past six years.

The results will also determine whether the Labor Party will be in a position to perform the tough job facing it in the November elections.

While the ALP vote has been a powerful progressive factor in state and city politics, it has made no electoral headway since 1937, the second year of its existence. In the election of that year it hit its high-water mark of 21.4 per cent of the vote cast.

As far as upstate is concerned, the record shows extreme weakness and steady deterioration. In the state elections of 1938 and the presidential contest of 1940, the party got slightly over 3 per cent of the total vote cast in the area. In the state elections of 1942 and 1943, even that small proportion was reduced to about 2½ per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Absolute figures are approximately 80,000 in 1938; 100,000 in 1940; 57,000 in 1942; and 38,000 in 1943.

UNION GROWTH

During this period of decline upstate, a new and vigorous trade union movement was being built. The great steel, auto, electrical and machine industries were being organized by the CIO, whose upstate membership now equals its New York City membership.

The present state leadership has, therefore shown complete incapacity for developing the party in the upstate regions and it has been a dead weight upon the organization in the city.

With its leadership confined strictly to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, neither of which amounts to anything outside of the city, it has no point of contact with the great mass unions in heavy industry. What is more, it wants no such contact since it fears any group which is not Social-Democratic controlled.

ALIENATES LIBERALS

Moreover, and this goes for the city as well as upstate, its narrow, factional, divisive attitude and its anti-Soviet policies have alienated both labor and liberal groups which otherwise would support the party. To Dubinsky, Rose and Counts, the sole function of the party has been to fight the "Communists."

Can be no doubt that the party has suffered heavily as a result of this. Should the Dubinsky group retain its hold on the ALP, then, its growth is bound to be very seriously handicapped.

The opposite picture is presented by the Committee for a United Labor Party. Every one of the big mass unions in the upstate area is represented on the United Committee slate for state committee, and has been actively working for that status. That includes the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Textile Workers Union, both of which are the key unions in a number of upstate cities. Should that slate win the leadership, the ALP will emerge in the upstate area as a really decisive political factor.

Moreover, replacement of the hidebound, narrow, factional Social-Democratic leadership by a united, forward-looking representative and politically aggressive leadership will energize the party and bring to it many who have been previously repelled. This is already indicated in the support being given to the United Committee in the primary.

PRESIDENTIAL RACE

As far as the Presidential race is concerned, the political line-up is such that the ALP will have to do a lot better than in the past if New York's 47 electoral votes are to be kept out of the Republican column.

In 1940, Willkie's vote was about 200,000 larger than Roosevelt's Democratic vote. The ALP's 417,000 votes were, therefore, sufficient to swing the state to the President. In the 1942 and 1943 elections, the Republican vote exceeded that of the Democrats by better than 600,000, which is a considerably greater margin than the ALP has been able to furnish. It should be noted, incidentally, that out of every ten members in the armed forces from the state, seven are from New York City while three are from upstate, which makes the job a lot tougher since the city is the Democratic-ALP stronghold.

It cannot be done under the Dubinsky-Rose leadership. The united labor and liberal leadership offered by the Hillman slate in today's primaries offers the only possibility that it can be accomplished.

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How Ben Davis Helped Save A Doomed Negro Soldier

By Louise Mitchell

Advice by Communist Councilman Ben Davis saved the life of a Negro soldier, Talmadge Moore, brother of a corporal in Australia, said yesterday.

The young fur worker received a letter from the War Department stating that Corp. Charles Moore's death sentence had been set aside and "hearings will go forward on the length of a greatly reduced sentence."

"My brother has been in the army three years and has an excellent record," Moore explained. "He got into trouble with a camp bully and killed a soldier after he was attacked. All my brother wants is a fair trial."

The War Department's action convinced Moore that "discrimination in the army can be broken down. Things are changing."

When he received his brother's letter soon after Christmas reporting the trouble, Moore went directly to Davis, who sent him to a lawyer on the People's Committee in Harlem.

DAVIS HELPS SOLDIER

"Councilman Davis helped me just when I thought there was no answer," he said quietly, with sorrow still resting heavily on his shoulders. "Despite Jim Crow and segregation, headway can be made. Only some people in the War Department are anti-Negro, not all."

A 4-7 because of rheumatic fever, Moore has another brother "on the water for overseas."

From a thick wallet filled with Charles's pictures, Moore took a letter from his brother, who pleads his own case:

"I have tried faithfully to serve my country, which I loved so, well in its time of great need. My record as a soldier can show that I

me down and kicked me in the head and body."

After an account of the hurried trial, he writes "But now I can't help but wonder in the name of all that is decent and just, am I being given a fair trial, for my life?"

Could Raise War Output One-Third

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27 (UP).—Over-all productivity could be increased 35 per cent if war plants would streamline production methods and smooth out labor relations, a War Production Board official told the Hartford Rotary Club today.

John W. Nickerson, director of WPA's Management Consultant Division, said that during the past year alone 30,000 more planes and correspondingly more ships and guns could have been produced—and the war brought to an earlier conclusion—"if war plants could have replaced present conditions with the best of labor relations, the best engineering methods of production and the best relations between wages and productivity."

Correction

The story in The Worker, Sunday, on the Brooklyn rally of the Rose Dubinsky forces of the ALP erroneously referred to Alexander Kahn as "son" of Abe Kahn, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward. Alexander Kahn is certainly a "political son" of Abe Kahn, but they are not related otherwise.

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Union Lookout

Notes behind the newspapers. Arnold Belchman, PM's junior Jimmy Wechsler, went down to defeat, 123 to 33, in a contest for PM Newspaper Guild unit chairman. Winner was Lorimer D. Heywood of the Sunday Department, who campaigned for support of the CIO Political Action Committee. Belchman, one of the city's most energetic reporters, frequently is stricken with heavy red-baiting casts in both eyes. . . . The New York Guildpaper, organ of the city guild, takes the Post over the jumps in its March 22 issue for its "doctrinaire politics." Guildsmen cite as specially sour the Post's story on Mayor LaGuardia's stand on the American Labor Party primary fight. First the Post announced as news that the Mayor joins War on ALP Reds; then it denounced the Mayor for failure to join War on ALP Reds. "It is too bad," says the Guildpaper. "It leaves you with a journalistically sour taste in the mouth." And that's from the union men that write the news.

John F. Ryan, general organizer for the Newspaper Guild of New York, has been accepted by the army. He goes probably early in April. H. Richard Sells and Peter DuBerg, Guild organizers, are 1-A. As a result, the Guild has set up a pool from which members are being trained for replacements. . . . A new International Typographical Union referendum on affiliation with the AFL takes place May 17. Three months ago reaffirmation lost by 1,225 votes. The proposal, originating in Seattle, has received 130 local endorsements. Hostilities between Claude Baker, ITU president, and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer, over the union journal, are still raging. Baker, supported by vice-presidents, refuses to pay the journal's bills and checks can't be issued without his approval.

Cpl. Werner Katz, the Jewish refugee from Germany, who was falsely reported dead in North Burma after he killed the first Japanese foe, is a CIO man. He's a member of Local 64, Fur Dressers & Dyers, and used to work for the American European Fur Trading Corp., 208 W. 20th St. . . . Talking about union heroes, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers is puffed up about Sgt. Peter John Christopher. A UE member from Terryville, Conn., he held Kelly Hill in the New Georgia campaign as Japanese charged his position again and again. Christopher kept pouring withering fire from a machine gun, dropping Japanese left and right. That hill protected Munda airport.

A new wrinkle on political action comes from Cleveland where UE locals held a school. War workers from Ohio and Kentucky got together to study up what to do to change Congress around and to improve city and state affairs. Sixty attended, one from each local union in the district, one from each auxiliary and one UE staff member from each city. The school used the union's new "Guide to Political Action" as a text book and other good material came from workers' experiences in the shops. One pupil told what to do in a shop where management won't permit use of bulletin boards to boost registration. Stewards wear registration posters on their backs, he explained.

A few other tips from the class: use microphones in shop cafeterias to boost registration and voting. Put up posters. Hold educational meetings. Get auxiliary members on the political action committees. Raise money by selling buttons for a dollar, an investment in the future. Hold Saturday night dances, with a half hour set aside for a speaker. That's just a capsule. Unions that hold their own schools will work out plenty more.

Edward Weyer, executive secretary of the Kentucky AFL State Federation of Labor, is cooperating in a movement to combat religious and racial intolerance. He is one of 50 representative people who formed an organization to uncover "hate peddlers" in Louisville. . . . Both CIO and AFL are joining with army, navy and industry in San Francisco in sponsoring an Armed Services Show, a combination of uncensored films of actual warfare, exhibits of captured enemy heavy equipment and talks by men back from the front. Later the show will tour the country.

Election Over But Issues Still Remain--ILGWU Workers Fight On

By Esther Cantor
(Last of Three Articles)

In this situation, the rank and file of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union hammered home on these major political issues to change the course of the union: support for President Roosevelt and the Policies of Tehran; support for international labor unity; and opposition to the anti-Semitic and anti-war John L. Lewis.

The rank and file in all locals presented only a partial slate, in recognition of the need for unity and in recognition of the need for a representative administration. The rank and file recognized the fact of the favorable economic conditions, the fears that were projected by Dubinsky that a victory for the rank and file would result in internal strife, as well as past failures to make inroads into the newly organized sections of workers.

And to answer the issues the Dubinsky administration resorted to the most unblushing demagoguery. Each leaflet of the administration's opened with lavish praise for the Red Army, for support for President Roosevelt's policies, for support for international labor unity, for a so-called constructive, united administration for course without representatives from devoted, militant and able union members representing the rank and file) and even for allied labor unity, as was done in Local 22.

NO MANDATE

It is for that reason that in no sense can Dubinsky speak of the election as a "mandate." No one from the administration dared raise the Alter-Ehrlich incident against the Soviet Union during the election campaign, although at meetings there were numerous attempts to raise anew the "Communist" hysteria.

In actions in situations where there is an impartial vote, such as in the ALP where the rank and the enrolled voters are members of the ILGWU, the needle trades workers have already indicated their support for President Roosevelt and his policies, their determination to support the United Nations, including the Soviet Union, and evidence that they view the union administration's maneuvers on allied labor unity and John L. Lewis with grave suspicion.

And considering the fact that for instance, in Local 17, the rank and file business agent received more split, individual votes than business agents on the administration ticket, it is clear that there is a desire on the part of the members of the union and the average ILGWU official to break down old factional divisions—a desire which was only foiled by tricky election procedures and mobilization of the whole union machinery for partisan, narrow purposes.

RANK AND FILE FIGHT ON

This partisan, factional activity culminated in Dubinsky's statement after the election, attacking a large, important minority section in his union, representing able, conscious union builders. Such a statement is impossible in any other labor organization. It violates all American traditions, as was pointed out by the Jewish Day, and indicates a cliqueish approach to the membership.

But the rank and file as well as other members of the union, no matter how they voted, are continuing to press for the union to change its course, and are looking toward the ILGWU convention at the end of May.

Because of the character of the rank and file campaign, there is less bitterness than at any time previous between right and left wing workers in the shops. Nowhere

Barkley Urges Unity Behind FDR

MUSKOGEE, Okla., March 27 (UP).—Voters of Oklahoma's Second District were urged tonight by Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky to vote Tuesday for a Democratic congressman "who is in sympathy with the great objectives" of the administration.

Barkley climaxed the race of W. G. Stigler by linking the nominee's political fortunes with those of the President. He told a rally that Congress must in future months give Mr. Roosevelt "a maximum amount of cooperation."

Republicans, through radio speeches and numerous rallies, put the finishing touches, meanwhile, on the campaign of their candidate, F. O. Clark.

Barkley briefly sketched future soldier aid plans of the administration, saying "we propose and have already begun the enactment of legislation providing jobs for those who do the fighting, adequate compensation for those injured in battle, rehabilitating those who need it, and assurance to them of an economic stability."

He sharply criticized Republicans for attempting "to mobilize every vote into an army of opposition," by capitalizing on rationing, price control and heavy taxes. Barkley challenged Republicans to name the Administration social measure they would repeal, referring to OGP aspirants as "die hards," "obstructionists" and "lying partisans," who "rail out as if they were permanent inhabitants of a national walling wall."

Memphis Digs Out From Under Freak Storm

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27 (UP).—Memphis dug out from under the debris today left by a freak storm that crashed halloons through thousands of dollars worth of plate glass windows and rooftops and sent seven persons to hospitals.

P. W. Brist, head of the Memphis Weather Bureau, said it was the most destructive storm ever to hit Memphis. The latest union to announce a waiver of initiation fees is the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO. Although the union's fee is only \$2, John Green, President, said it was not so much a financial matter as extension of a welcoming hand to discharged veterans.

The ACW's leaders, announcing the step, indicated that formal approval will come May 13 at the union's Chicago convention. While the UE's convention is further off, its locals were advised that such steps locally will get prompt national office attention.

But the problem goes much further than the specific move on initiation fees. As the program adopted at the recent general executive board meeting of the UE shows, a whole series of related

is there such daily interest and enthusiasm as in this large union in the advances of the Red Army and the successes of the Soviet Union. So that no matter how close Dubinsky is to the anti-Soviet League in the Social Democratic Federation, he must constantly reckon with the sentiments of the membership, as evidenced by the demagoguery in the election campaign.

UNION AT CROSSROADS

With the world moving toward the realization of the decisions of the United Nations of Tehran, this union will either move in harmony with world developments or else face reduced importance and prominence.

The choice, obviously, cannot be left to Dubinsky. The results of the ALP primaries, the united movement behind a fourth term for President Roosevelt, the movement for allied labor unity, the isolation of John L. Lewis, exposure of the Alters and Ehrlichs through the world, with whom Dubinsky publicly associated himself will help determine the course of the union. Irrespective of Dubinsky's boast in the capitalist press, the movement for unity among the ILGWU workers is stronger and will make itself felt in the life of the union.

For Voters in 7th, 19th A. D.'s

American Labor Party voters in the 7th Assembly District were asked by the New York County Committee to mark a cross in the bottom circle of their ballots over the name of Robert Stanley, when they vote Tuesday.

In addition, voters were asked to write in the name of Helen Goldin on the fifth line under the name of Annette T. Rubinstein.

In the 19th A. D., voters were asked to place a cross in the circle above the name of Mabel Thomas and write in the name of Agnes Doe in the same list under Harry Quarry's name.

WHAT'S ON

Bronx: RATES: What's On section for the Daily Worker is 50¢ per line for 10 lines or a 10¢-a-line minimum.

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 2 P.M.

Tonight: Manhattan: THE INDIA-AMERICA ART CLUB presents a joint recital. STARRING Bhupathi Chandra and Sushila in authentic Hindustani dances. Max and Ida N. Wellerson in piano duo, songs, original poems to music. Dr. Bryd Hossain, lecturer. Priscilla Temple, 135 W. 20th St. 8:30 P.M. For the benefit of India Palestine and Medical Aid. Tickets \$1.10, \$1.50, \$2.50 at 204 Fifth Ave. 4-1533, or Box Office.

WHITE HOUSE LETTER: Watson's letter said in part: "The President wants you and everyone concerned to know how grateful he is for this wholehearted pledge of continued cooperation and support."

1944 WAR APPEAL: your Red Cross at his side!

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Of Hitler's Undoing

THE armies of our Soviet ally have reached the Prut River. The salvos from the guns around Moscow are heard throughout the world, as the Red Army returns to the state border across which Hitler flung his juggernaut 33 months ago in a most terrible attempt to conquer and enslave the entire world.

The peoples of all Soviet Russia rejoice. But so do the peoples of the whole earth, and in particular, the peoples of occupied Europe together with Great Britain and our own land. This is a Soviet victory, to be sure. It is a victory for the people and the armies who have, as Churchill said on Sunday, been the main cause of Hitler's undoing. But it is a victory for every man, woman and child in Europe yearning, fighting for the overthrow of German tyranny. It is a victory that registers deeply in the understanding of the British and American people, especially as we stand on the eve of our greatest test: the invasion of Europe that will shatter the swastika-empire and mark the end of Hitlerism forever.

Every false theory of the past goes swirling down the River Prut together with the shattered remains of the German armies in the northern Ukraine. The Red Army was not held up by mud. It was not overcome by any barriers at the Dnieper. It was not bested by the two hundred years of Prussian military science, or by anything that Hitler could manufacture from the enslavement of hundreds of millions of people in the ancient, industrial citadels of western and central Europe. The Red Army returns to its border because of the unity, self-sacrifice, patience, valor of its people and its soldiers, led by its High Command at the head of which stands Marshal Stalin.

Churchill's tribute expressed what all Englishmen and Americans with normal emotions of decency and patriotism feel on this occasion. We are all heartened that the war in the Pacific is going so well, heartened by the prospect of certain victory. And we can agree with the British prime minister's measured assertion that the "victorious advance of the Soviet army has been the main cause of Hitler's approaching downfall."

But notice that the Red Army's tempo has been accelerated. Its advance from Stalingrad some 900 miles took place within one year. Its advance from the Don River some 400 miles has taken place since the late summer. Two hundred miles was spanned in the last ten days. Three rivers were crossed—the Bug, the Dniester, the Prut—in hardly a week. The Soviet tempo has increased. Just as the Germans are no longer what they were, neither are the Soviet forces. They are stronger. The tables have been turned. The most favorable opportunities for increasing the tempo of the entire war have thus been created.

The perspective of early victory, held forth by the Teheran agreement, is now confirmed in the world-shaking advance through the Ukraine to the Carpathians. Unexpected as it is in many quarters, the Red Army's offensive presents its Allies with immense opportunities. They too can speed the tempo of preparations for the final assault on the enemy. All those who talk in terms of protracted warfare in western Europe, like Lord Halifax and circles whom he echoes, must be rejected. For we have it within our power to match the Red Army's tempo with our own, and finish off the Hitlerites in very short order.

That is what the people of this country expect. And from the President's statement last Friday that we stand on the "eve of victory" we will not be disappointed. The crossing of the Prut is a signal for national

rededication here at home, for ever-firmer unity behind the President and his policies. Never can so much be accomplished for so many in such a short space of time as in the immediate weeks ahead.

New Spirit in Labor

THE agreement signed Sunday by representatives of the AFL's Building and Construction Trades Council and the CIO's Greater New York Industrial Union Council, is an outstanding labor unity development.

Specifically it is an agreement for a joint committee which would settle peacefully and voluntarily such jurisdictional disputes as arise. But it also eloquently expresses a mutual will to pull together on all issues, political and economic. A total of 750,000 organized workers, including the AFL's most decisive and strongest section in this largest city is represented. Not long ago the Machinists, the AFL's second largest affiliate and CIO's United Automobile Workers, the country's largest union, entered into a similar pact.

The New York agreement is the latest evidence that the efforts of a small clique of reactionaries in the AFL's Executive Council to widen the labor breach, far from being heeded is meeting with repudiation. The force of necessity is proving to be far stronger than the prejudices and efforts of red-baiters and splitters. This is proving to be the case in all the local and state joint labor movements that William Green's recent letter sought to break up.

By the way, since we are still in the ALP primary campaign, it is noteworthy that the predominantly conservative building trades unions see no particular reason why they cannot join hands with Saul Mills, Joseph Curran and those others on the CIO council whom David Dubinsky calls "Communists" to whom no one should even speak. Dubinsky never lifted a finger to win such conservative unions closer to the ALP.

Dewey Exposes Dewey

GOVERNOR DEWEY, as a politician with ambitions to become a White House statesman, has again shown himself to be just a politician.

Dewey appointed 25 prominent citizens to the Committee on Discrimination in Employment with one eye on the Negro voter and one on the White House. He told the committee, with one ear tilted toward the Negro, that the "broad problems of lack of economic opportunity and social discrimination" must be dealt with "vigorously and continuously." But he forgot, apparently, that the members of the committee would take him seriously.

They did. They studied existing legislation relating to discrimination. They presented to the Governor two bills which they thought were badly needed. He did not break this silence—nor in any other way express his opinion of the bills—until he ordered them killed just before the state legislature finished its work this month.

Subsequent resignation of eight members of the committee and publication of their letter further expose Dewey as an enemy of the Negro. He would have been exposed without the resignation and the letter, of course, for he had already begun the process. The Negro people will not forget his sending back a fugitive from a Mississippi lynch mob. Nor will they misinterpret his more recent siding with Mississippi's Rankin and Bilbo for "states' rights" against a federal ballot for soldiers.

Dewey, in other words, exposes Dewey.



THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

The Liberal Enigma

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., March 27

WHEN the Soviet Union announced the reorganization of its Foreign Office, the Nation commented caustically: "Not even Mr. Molotov, we imagine, expects his speech to be taken at face value." If some liberals insist on finding Soviet foreign policy a constantly bewildering enigma, it is perhaps because they are too clever and never believe what Soviet statesmen tell the world. They just refuse to look at the record.

A friend of mine who is a close student of foreign affairs suggested that one way of understanding Soviet policy on Italy is simply to go back to the record. "Why don't you reread the Declaration on Italy which was issued by the Moscow conference?" he asked. I followed his advice, and that document certainly makes interesting reading today.

The Declaration said that the Italian government "should be made more democratic" by the inclusion of anti-fascist elements. It pledged full freedom of expression to the Italian people "who shall also be entitled to form anti-fascist political groups" and to elect "Democratic organs of local government." It stated that all "fascist or pro-fascist elements" shall be removed from public office and that fascist leaders and generals "known or suspected to be war criminals shall be arrested and handed over to justice."

FIVE months after the Moscow conference it is clear that not a single one of the seven points in the Declaration on Moscow has been fully carried out by British and American authorities. Some have not been carried out at all. The British general, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, is believed here to have been particularly influential in blocking these steps towards making democracy effective in Italy.

The Advisory Council on Italy of which the Soviet Union is a member was obviously not an adequate

instrument for carrying out the decisions of the Moscow conference. Apparently the Advisory Council was not an effective channel for solving military problems either.

Paul W. Ward, a well-informed Washington correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, reported last week that the Soviet government had long been anxious to get air bases in Italy for the refueling of planes which make flights from the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia to aid the Partisans—but had encountered interminable delays from British and American officials. According to Ward, the need for getting these bases without further delay was a factor in the decision of the Soviet government to establish direct relations with Badoglio.

But exactly what did the Soviet Union do? According to a story from London in the New York Herald Tribune states that the Soviet Union did not give formal diplomatic recognition to the Badoglio regime but simply decided to establish "direct contact." The status of Soviet representatives in Italy would be identical with that of Sir Noel Charles, the British representative, and of various American representatives.

SECRETARY HULL partially confirmed this story when he said that he preferred to accept this report but did not wish to go into detail. I have tried to check this story myself, and I have been told by people who should know that it is accurate.

What it boils down to is that the Soviet Union decided to establish direct contact with the Italian situation in order to solve political and military problems which had remained unsolved over a period of five months. Even if the Soviet Union doesn't furnish elaborate diagrams, for the benefit of American liberals, along with every important diplomatic move, this is not such a terrible difficult enigma to puzzle out.

But a number of liberals and many prominent Republicans now find a

new enigma in American foreign policy. I am afraid that the Republicans profess too much innocence. The Republicans know only too well what our foreign policy is. They just don't like it.

As for the liberals, they persist in making the mistake of the Nation in refusing to believe a word Molotov said. They won't look at the record which is there in the Moscow and Teheran agreements and in Secretary Hull's 17-point statement.

OF COURSE, there are sometimes contradictions in the way the policy is carried out. But the trouble isn't the lack of a policy.

The policy is so clear that even Adolph Berle, the anti-Soviet Assistant Secretary of State, felt called upon to tell a group of reporters recently that he had been instrumental in seeing to it that the Soviet Union would be invited to the forthcoming international conference on aviation. Michael J. McDermott, an influential special adviser to Hull, interjected that this was, of course, the State Department's settled policy. Berle hastily added that this was what he really meant to say.

It is interesting that McDermott slapped Berle down, and it is perhaps symptomatic of Berle's declining status in the State Department. But with people like Berle around, even they assume the role of friends of the Soviet Union, it is not hard to understand why there is sometimes a gap between policy and performance.

Most of the 24 Republican Congressmen who recently visited Hull to demand a more vigorous foreign policy meant that they wanted vigorous denunciations of Soviet policy in Finland and Eastern Europe. But, of course, the real need for more vigor is in the opposite direction. Hull has been privately combating anti-Soviet rumors and propaganda in conferences with newspapermen and members of Congress. It seems to me that the anti-Soviet trend might also well be combatted publicly.

Letters From Our Readers

Catholic and Negro Discrimination

Chicago, Ill.

The continued discrimination against Negroes in certain Catholic colleges is causing some Catholics a lot of headaches. In the Chicago Sun of March 22, it is reported that Sister Mary Madeline, president of St. Mary's College in Indiana, made a plea for the admission of Negro students to Catholic colleges. She said that eleven out of eighty-seven Catholic colleges bar Negroes.

Joseph Stalin, Man of the People

Gasconade, Mo.

A number of writers have referred to Joseph Stalin as a man who is hard to understand. The latest of these that I have noticed being Lucian B. Barnes, of Columbia, Mo., who wrote of him as "the Sphinx of this war."

Let those who are unable to understand Joseph Stalin look upon him as a man of the people, struggling and suffering with the people in their poverty, teaching them a better way of life, teaching them

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

that what is good for one class of labor is good for all who labor, teaching them that the way of prosperity and happiness is for all to unite for the good of all, bringing strength to the nation and happiness to all of the people. While he was doing this, he was educating himself in the science of government, and in the military sciences, and in the way of world diplomacy.

'Post's' Poor Sense of Humor

Long Island City.
Editor, Daily Worker:
On March 11th the New York Post carried a repulsive crack at the Negro people in its comic strip entitled "Patsy in Hollywood."

C. P. Recruiting News

By Mac Weiner

Administrative Secretary, Eastern Pennsylvania

At the end of the sixth week of the campaign Eastern Pennsylvania has recruited 550 new members, or 37 per cent of its goal of 1,500. The Eastern Pennsylvania Party Builders Congress on April 2 is the next high point in our campaign with 900 as the recruiting goal. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee who has been spending the past six weeks in Western Pennsylvania, is scheduled to address the Congress. We are planning a real colorful affair, with awards for all Party builders ranging from a Builder's Certificate for every delegate, to books, cash awards and the honor prize of attendance to the National Convention of the Communist Party in May.

We are setting for ourselves a special objective in connection with the Builders Congress—that of doubling the number of members actively involved in the enrollment campaign. Thus far some 230 Communists in our district have brought in the 550 new members. Our aim is to get a minimum of 450 delegates to the congress, each one of whom shall

have recruited at least one new member.

CONFIDENT OF GOAL

Experience in the recruiting campaign to-date indicate that we can enroll 900 new members by April 2, and complete our objective of 1,500 by May 1.

One club chairman, a shop worker, invited a number of friends from his department to his home to discuss Teheran and the policies of the Communist Party. As a result—three workers joined that night.

Recently, the 22nd Ward Club elected a new chairman. He brought the club into contact with many new people in the community. A house party was organized where 12 new members joined. The club has already accomplished 80 per cent of its objective in the campaign.

Another club which has organized a series of successful affairs is the 32nd Ward Club. At one affair

The girls in my shop got together and decided that we would not let this go by without a protest. We sent a letter to the Post asking for an apology for this slandering crack at unity.

MARY CROTTO.

Bad Use of Religion

Lynn, Mass.

The Catholic Worker of March continues its poisonous "negotiated peace" work. It comes out openly for this Hitler help idea.

This is another example of fascist-minded people who use the cloak of religion for their seditious purposes.

CIO MAN.

Hearst and McKinley

Brooklyn, N. Y.

For anyone who wants to look up the full story about Hearst's editorial advocating the assassination of President McKinley in 1901 he can do so at the New York Public Library. It is in a book called "American Journalism" by Mott on pages 540-541.

T. KOHLMAN.

BETWEEN the LINES

Clippings and Complaints

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Maurice Hindus reports in Sunday's "Tribune" that more than a million and a half Soviet soldiers have been decorated for bravery as of Jan. 1. One hundred and thirteen separate nationalities have been honored. In the lead are of course the Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians, the largest national groups in the USSR. But the surprise was the number of Soviet Jews decorated, sharing among them some 22,667 decorations for valor. Although in population the Jews are seventh, in terms of the number of decorations they rank fourth. Incidentally, the Baltic peoples were also high on the honor list. The Latvians received some 1,678 decorations, the Estonians 1,353 and the Lithuanians 1,068.

As the Red Army approaches the borders of the Soviet Baltic republics, a number of books and pamphlets on Baltic problems have made their appearance. The best all-around book is Gregory Melnik's "The Baltic Riddle" put out by L. B. Fischer about three months ago. I understand a condensation in pamphlet form is now on the press. Across my desk come two others: "Estonia—Questions and Answers" by Vladimir Padwa and Michael Nukh, published evidently by the progressive Estonian paper "Uus Elm." It does an excellent informative job on the Estonian realities.

Then there is the brief pamphlet "Facis on Latvia" by Edward Maurin, published privately at Roxbury, Mass., which I am afraid cannot be recommended without comment. The information is quite adequate as far as it goes. But Maurin seems to have some peculiar angles on the nature of the war. Losing his perspective because the United States still allows a reactionary Latvian legion to operate in Washington, Maurin is much too critical of the Administration and tends to deny the reality of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. He uses the term "Munich" quite loosely, and seems to labor under the impression that our own country and Great Britain cannot possibly carry the war to the complete destruction of fascism. Many progressive Latvians apparently agree with my criticism, and consider the author a rather dubious fellow.

The Czechoslovak government-in-exile will probably be reorganized before it returns to home soil with Communist leaders joining. The Czechoslovak Communists have had some four members in the State Council, (a sort of Parliament in London) but have refrained from entering the government until Dr. Benes called for guerrilla warfare and clarified the status of the Slovaks as a full nationality. . . . The deadlock on the French Communist effort to enter the French Committee of National Liberation continues. And Maurice Thorez, deputy and Communist leader, is still prevented from returning to France via Algeria. All kinds of petty troubles continue in North Africa. Copies of "Liberte," the remarkable weekly, arrived with entire articles by Andre Marty censored out . . . that is, the paper appears with blank spaces with just the signature of Marty.

An excellent article on background for the Argentine crisis will be found in Harpers for March by Ricardo Setao. . . . Watch for news on whether the embargo on Caribbean oil for Franco Spain is being extended through the month of April. . . . Ralph Heinzen, a former United Press manager in Paris, has just returned after internment by the Nazis. . . . Strange stories are told of Mr. Heinzen's accommodation to his jailers. . . . Austrian monarchists in this country, after the flop of "King Otto's" Austrian battalion are trying to become special advisers to the State Department on Austrian affairs.

Gen. Juan Belgrader is the former foreign minister in Madrid who spent almost a year in Washington on a Spanish passport, dickering for support of the monarchist clique. . . . He is now traveling throughout South America on missions that bode no good. . . . News that M. Ercoli, the world-famous Italian Communist leader was permitted to return from his Moscow exile to Italy by the Allied Advisory Council and Mediterranean commander, Gen. Henry Maitland Wilson, breathes once again the fate of anti-fascist Italian exiles here in the United States and Latin America. . . . According to the State Department, it was up to the military men in Italy to OK the return of Italian anti-fascists to their homeland, requested many times by the Committee of Liberation. But if Ercoli can return from Moscow why not other anti-fascists from New York, San Francisco, Mexico City? . . . It appears now that Britain will not issue any statement on the Palestine White Paper, but will NOT enforce its provisions, banning immigration after March 31.

5 Years Ago Today in the Daily Worker

MARCH 28, 1939

BERLIN.—Nazis move to grab Danzig in threat to Poles.

HENDAYE, France. — Spanish Republican General Miaja flees. Orders forces not to resist Franco.

CHUNGKING.—Japan uses poison gas to break down Chinese resistance.

KAUNAS, Lithuania.—Surrender of Memei to Hitler has caused a political crisis in the Lithuanian cabinet. Ylieders of Memei forced to resign posts.

LONDON.—No anti-Nazi sanctions considered, Chamberlain tells Laborite.

NEW YORK.—Ben Davis says Republicans are attempting to lure Negro votes behind a frenzied campaign of fake election promises.

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